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NORTH CAROLINA

# Farm Report



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

No. 143

RALEIGH, N. C.

OCTOBER 7, 1953

## N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 52 POINTS

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 52 points during the month ended September 15. This is the highest point reached by the index since October 1952. The September 15 index of 313 compares with an index of

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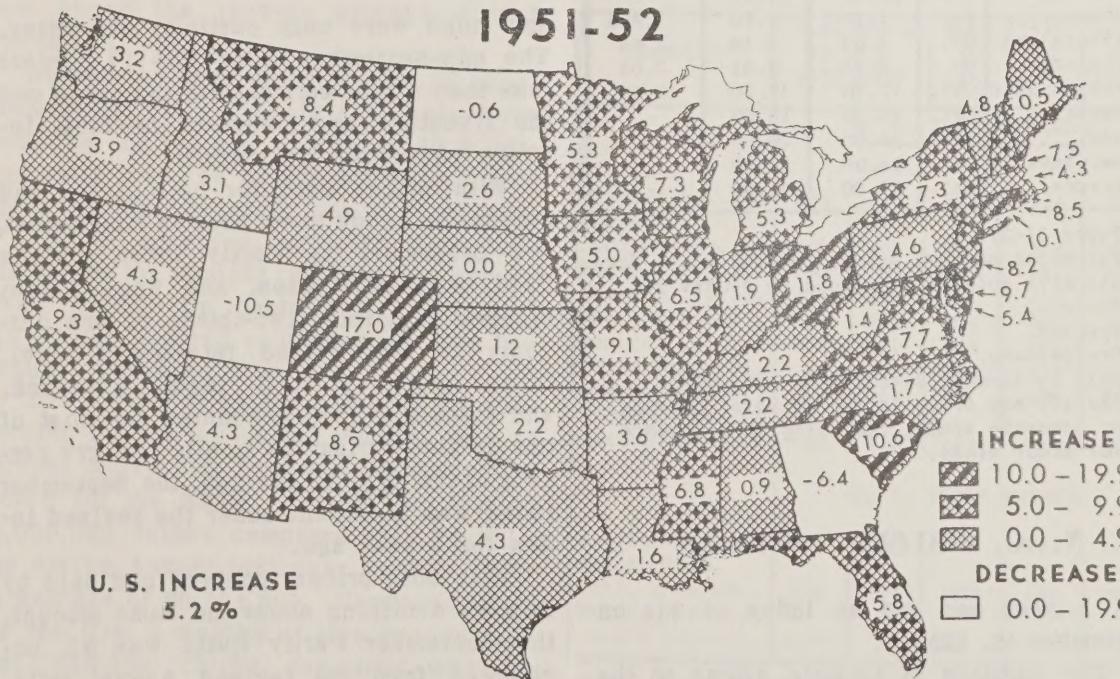
## U. S. Parity Index Down

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers at 256 percent of its 1910-14 average on September 15 was 2 points (less than 1 percent) lower than a month earlier. Lower prices for commercial truck crops, beef cattle, and lambs were leading contributors to the decline. Higher prices for milk, wheat, citrus fruit, tobacco, eggs,

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## PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE

1951-52



# LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

Commercial slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs in North Carolina during August 1953 amounted to 20,914,000 pounds liveweight. This was 2.7 percent above July of this year and 6.5 percent above August 1952. The total liveweight of cattle slaughtered during August of this year was 2,081,000 pounds more than during the same month a year ago and 543,000 pounds above the July 1953 cattle slaughter. Calf slaughter during August also exceeded that of the previous month and August 1952.

The liveweight of hogs slaughtered during August of this year was 1.1 percent below July 1953 liveweight and 9 percent below the August 1952 figure. With the exception of hogs, the total liveweight of all species slaughtered during January -August 1953 exceeds the

total for 1952.

Commercial slaughtering plants in the United States produced 1,798 million pounds of meat during August. This was 2 percent less than production in July but was 13 percent more than in August 1952.

During the 8-month period, January-August, of this year, commercial meat production was 9 percent above the corresponding period a year ago. Beef production for the eight-month period was up 30 percent; veal production up 39 percent; lamb and mutton production was up 16 percent, but pork production was 13 percent less than the same period in 1952.

Slaughter of cattle, calves, sheep and lambs continued to exceed the number slaughtered a year ago, but the number of hogs continues at a lower level than last year.

## North Carolina And United States Livestock Slaughter\*

Species	AUGUST				JANUARY-AUGUST TOTAL			
	Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight		Number Slaughtered		Total Liveweight	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
N. C.	<i>Thous. Head</i>		<i>Thous. Lbs.</i>		<i>Thous. Head</i>		<i>Thous. Lbs.</i>	
Cattle	10.2	12.4	7,641	9,722	63.7	75.5	50,532	59,283
Calves	4.8	5.3	835	1,020	32.8	34.3	5,584	5,999
Sheep & Lambs	.2	.3	22	22	1.0	1.1	95	101
Hogs	56.0	51.0	11,148	10,150	464.0	471.0	98,772	97,957
U. S.	<i>Million Head</i>		<i>Million Lbs.</i>		<i>Million Head</i>		<i>Million Lbs.</i>	
Cattle	1.5	2.0	1,448	1,850	11.1	14.7	10,760	13,932
Calves	.7	1.0	182	257	5.4	7.2	1,130	1,585
Sheep & Lambs	1.1	1.3	105	118	8.5	10.0	834	959
Hogs	4.6	4.3	1,138	1,001	49.5	42.7	11,875	10,121

\* Includes slaughter under Federal inspection and other wholesale and retail slaughter; excludes farm slaughter.

## North Carolina Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings

## CASH RECEIPTS

Cash receipts from farm marketings by North Carolina farmers totaled \$942,169,-000 in 1952. This was \$11,911,000 or 1.2 percent below 1951 cash receipts of \$954,080,000.

Receipts from marketings of livestock and livestock products in 1952 totaled \$205,006,000 --- an increase of 5.8 percent over receipts in 1951. Income from crop sales totaled \$737,163,000 -- a decrease of 3.1 percent below the returns in 1951.

In 1952 North Carolina ranked 23rd among all States in cash receipts from marketings of livestock and livestock products compared with 27th in 1951, 28th in 1950, and 29th in 1949. The Tar Heel State ranked 4th in cash receipts from crops the same as for the past several years.

The ten most important sources of cash farm receipts in 1952, and the percent of total receipts represented were: tobacco 48.5 percent, cotton and cottonseed 12.6 percent, dairy products 5.6 percent, hogs 4.7 percent, chickens 4.4 percent, eggs 4.1 percent, peanuts 3.4 percent, cattle and calves 2.0 percent, truck crops 1.9 percent and forest products 1.8 percent.

Commodity	1951 Revised	1952 Prelim.
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
Livestock and products....		
Dairy products.....	48,198	52,720
Hogs.....	40,173	44,424
Chickens (including broilers).....	32,327	41,717
Eggs.....	40,943	39,049
Cattle and calves.....	24,483	18,831
Turkeys.....	5,204	6,036
Other <u>1/</u> .....	2,369	2,229
Crops.....	760,383	737,163
Field Crops:		
Tobacco.....	534,595	457,228
Cotton lint.....	73,520	119,125
Cottonseed.....	13,790	14,904
Peanuts.....	35,288	31,872
Corn.....	17,007	15,682
Soybeans.....	11,700	11,448
Wheat.....	11,134	11,129
Potatoes.....	5,477	8,914
Sweetpotatoes.....	4,420	4,294
Hay.....	2,694	3,092
Oats.....	2,826	2,604
Lespedeza seed.....	1,278	2,682
Truck crops.....	12,626	17,891
Other <u>2/</u> .....	907	986
Fruits and tree nuts:		
Apples.....	2,182	5,387
Peaches.....	2,675	2,570
Strawberries.....	1,556	1,550
Other <u>3/</u> .....	952	898
Other products:		
Forest.....	18,179	16,795
Greenhouse, nursery....	7,221	7,450
All commodities sold.....	954,080	942,169
Government Payments.....	8,032	6,790
All commodities & Gov't payments.....	962,112	948,959
Value of products consumed on farms where produced.		
Crops.....	144,112	138,416
Livestock.....	47,287	47,712
	96,825	90,704

- 1/ Honey, horses, sheep and lambs, wool, mules, beeswax, other poultry, etc.  
2/ Barley, rye, sorgo syrup, cowpeas, crimson clover seed, tall fescue seed.  
3/ Pecans, grapes, figs, pears, cherries, plums and prunes, apricots, black walnuts, nectarines, other berries.

## Farm Real Estate Taxes

In the United States, total taxes levied on farm real estate by State and local governments in 1952 (payable largely in 1953) were 5.2 percent higher than they were in 1951. These taxes were 77 percent higher than in 1945, and 105 percent higher than in 1940.

Taxes levied per acre on farm real estate averaged \$0.77 in 1952 compared with \$0.73 in 1951. Compared with the base period (1909-13 = 100), the index of taxes levied per acre on farm real estate stood at 371.

Taxes per \$100 of full value of farm real estate were 7 percent higher in 1952

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## FARM REAL ESTATE TAXES (Cont'd)

than in 1951. The value of farm real estate in private ownership decreased about 1 percent from March 1952 to March 1953, whereas taxes increased about 5 percent. Taxes per \$100 of value were about 18 percent higher than they were in 1945 and about 23 percent lower than they were in 1940.

In North Carolina taxes levied on farm real estate averaged 52 cents per acre in 1952 compared with 51 cents in 1951, 50 cents in 1950, 37 cents in 1940, 59 cents in 1930 and the 1909-13 average of 8 cents per acre.

## LOCAL MARKET POULTRY FEED-PRICE RATIOS

POULTRY FEED PRICE RATIO <i>a/</i>	NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	AUG. 1953	SEPT. 1953	AUG. 1953	SEPT. 1953
EGG-FEED (LAYING MASH)	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.5
FARM CHICKEN FEED <i>b/</i>	5.2	5.1	5.9	5.6
BROILER-FEED (BROILER MASH)	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.2
TURKEY- FEED <i>b/</i>	8.1	7.9	8.5	8.5

*a/* Pounds of feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs; 1 pound farm chickens; 1 pound broilers, 1 pound turkeys, liveweight.

*b/* Poultry ration.

## COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE REPORT

**SNAP BEANS-LATE SUMMER (WEST):** Late summer snap bean prospects declined during the month of August due to the hot, dry weather. Some of the Western counties that had had comparatively favorable weather prior to August were beginning to suffer from the drought, and as a result snap bean yields were reduced. Insects also caused damage to the crop. Reports from growers as of September 1 indicate they now expect to harvest 627,000 bushels from an estimated 6,600 acres for an aver-

age yield of 95 bushels per acre. This is 132,000 bushels below the 759,000 bushels in prospect on August 1 and compares with 567,000 bushels harvested last summer.

Production in the Late Summer group of States (including North Carolina) has not held up to the indications of August 1 because of hot, dry weather. The present estimate of 3,355,000 bushels is 10 percent below the August 1 forecast, 2 percent below last summer's late crop of 3,439,000 bushels and 14 percent below the 1949-51 average of 3,881,000 bushels.

**CABBAGE - LATE SUMMER (WEST):** North Carolina's cabbage crop has been damaged by insects and hot, dry weather during August and as a result yields and quality have been reduced below August 1 prospects. Production is now placed at 34,500 tons -- about 6 percent below the August 1 estimate but 25 percent above the 27,600 tons harvested last year and almost 8 percent above the 1949-51 average production. The 7.5 ton yield per acre indicated on September 1 compares with an average 6.0 tons per acre realized in 1952.

Hot, dry weather caused cabbage prospects to decline in most of the Late Summer producing States during August, and a crop of 186,500 tons is now expected. At this level, late summer production would be 2 percent below that of 1952 and 11 percent below the 1949-51 average.

**LIMA BEANS:** Production of North Carolina's lima bean crop is placed at 84,000 bushels -- the same as August 1 prospects, but about 7 percent smaller than the 1952 crop of 90,000 bushels. The average yield of 60 bushels per acre -- the same as last year's yield -- is 3 bushels per acre below the 1949-51 average.

Total production for the Summer group of States is now placed at 945,000 bushels, 5 percent below the August 1 forecast. Yield in Georgia is not holding up to earlier expectations. The present estimate for the five States is 7 percent below last summer's crop of 1,013,000 bushels and 18 percent below the 1949-51 average of 1,154,000 bushels.

## AUGUST HATCHINGS (Continued)

390,563,000 last year -- an increase of 4 percent.

The demand for chicks for broiler production is strong and the supply of hatching eggs is the limiting factor in hatchery production at the present time. However, a relatively large September hatch is in prospect as the number of eggs in incubators on September 1 was 11 percent larger than a year earlier.

Compared with August last year all sections of the country except the Mountain States reported increases in the number hatched. The decrease in the Mountain States was 2 percent. The increases reported were 32 percent in the East North Central, 29 percent in the New England, 26 percent in the Mid-Atlantic, 20 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the West South Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic and East South Central, and 1 percent in the Pacific Coast States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 50.2 cents per dozen, compared with 47.7 cents in mid-July and the August 1952 price of 48.2 cents. Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 25.5 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 26.1 cents on July 15 and 27.0 cents in August a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 22.5 cents and commercial broilers 28.0 cents, compared with 22.4 and 31.0 cents, respectively, in mid-August last year. Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 32.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 32.6 cents a year ago.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.84 per one hundred pounds, compared with \$4.24 in August a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year ago.

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Production prospects for the 1953 tobacco crop, at 2,086 million pounds, are about 2 percent below the July 1 forecast and compares with 2,255 million pounds harvested in 1952.

## 7 FOOD GRAIN SUPPLIES ADEQUATE

Current prospects are for very large supplies of grain well into 1954. July 1 prospects are for near-record harvests of both corn and rice this year, for a large crop of wheat, and average production of oats. Barley and rye production are likely to exceed the crops of last year, but both will be smaller than the average for the recent 10-year period. Except for rice, supplies of grain will be more than adequate to meet anticipated domestic -- both food and nonfood -- and export needs and carryover stocks next year of some grains from the 1953 crop will be above those of a year earlier. Sufficient rice will be available during 1953-54 to meet consumer needs in this country, but exports will still have to be controlled.

July 1 crop indications point to a record large supply of wheat during the 1953-54 marketing year, exceeding last year's by 11 percent and the previous record supply (in 1942-43) by 9 percent. This year's wheat crop is currently estimated at 1,175 million bushels. This plus carryover stocks on July 1, 1953 of 559 million bushels and probable imports -- for nonfood use -- of 5 million bushels bring the total estimated supplies of wheat up to 1,939 million bushels. Domestic disappearance of wheat, both for food and nonfood purposes, probably will total about 700 million bushels, and even if exports reach the 1952-53 total of 315 million bushels, carryover stocks next July 1 would be about 165 million bushels larger than those of July 1, 1953. The decline in wheat exports from last year's volume is likely because of favorable production prospects in other parts of the world, particularly in the wheat exporting countries.

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The number of milk cows in the United States increased 2.6 percent in the 12 months ended in June 1953. The U. S. average price received by farmers for milk cows in mid-July was \$169 per head, the lowest since the \$168 in February 1948, compared with \$245 a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Raleigh, N. C.

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## COMPARISON OF PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES 1/		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	AUG. 15 1953	SEPT. 15 1953	AUG. 15 1953	SEPT. 15 1953	AUG. 15 1953	SEPT. 15 1953
	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	PERCENT	PERCENT
COTTON, LB.....	.328	.331	.344	.344	95	96
WHEAT, BU.....	1.86	1.92	2.45	2.45	76	78
CORN, BU.....	1.48	1.50	1.78	1.78	83	84
OATS, BU.....	.717	.714	.881	.878	81	81
BARLEY, BU.....	1.10	1.12	1.36	1.35	81	83
RYE, BU.....	1.15	1.12	1.68	1.68	68	67
BEEF CATTLE, CWT..	16.30	15.80	21.00	20.90	78	76
HOGS, CWT.....	23.60	23.80	20.20	20.10	117	118
LAMBS, CWT.....	20.10	17.70	22.80	22.70	88	78
CHICKENS, LB.....	.255	.243	.306	.305	83	80
EGGS, DOZ.....	.502	.514	.477 5/	.477 5/	98 6/	95 6/
MILK, WHLSE, CWT, 2/	4.18 3/	4.41 4/	4.67	4.65	91 3/6/	92 6/

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently in months indicated using base period prices and indexes then in effect. 2/ Estimated average price for the month for all milk sold at wholesale to plants and dealers. 3/ Revised

4/ Preliminary. 5/ Transitional parity 80% (85% during 1952) of parity price computed under formula in use prior to Jan. 1, 1950. 6/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.